

POPOV, S.A.; KAMINSKIY, M.Ye.; PERESITSKIY, M.L.; WAYERMAN, M.S.;
SMIRNOVA, I.S.; MUSAYELYAN, Ye.K.; SIL'VESTROV, V.D. [deceased];
KULIKOV, A.V.; NESMELOV, A.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; IVANOVA,
N.A., red.izd-va; GORDIYEVA, L.P., tekhn.red.

[Dressing grinding wheels with diamond and diamond-substitute
tools] Pravka shlifoval'nykh krugov almaznymi instrumentami i
zameniteliami almazov. Pod red. A.F.Nesmelova. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 101 p.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut almaznogo
instrumenta i protsessov almaznoy obrabotki. 2. Gosudarstvennyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut almaznogo instrumenta i
protsessov almaznoy obrabotki (for all except Nesmelov, Ivanova,
Gordeyeva).

(Grinding wheels)

(Diamonds, Industrial)

GARANIN, F.A.; KULIKOV, A.V.

Constructions for the regulation of Central Asia rivers.
Put' 1 put. khoz. no.5:24-26 My '58.

(MIRA 13:3)

1. Nachal'nik otdela inzhenernykh sooruzheniy Ashkhabadskoy dorogi,
g. Ashkhabad (for Garanin). 2. Starshiy inzhener otdela inzhenernykh
sooruzheniy Ashkhabadskoy dorogi, g. Ashkhabad (for Kulikov).
(Soviet Central Asia--Rivers--Regulation)
(Railroads--Safety measures)

KULIKOV, A.V., starshiy inzh.

Shore protection of Amu-Darya. Put' i put.khoz. 6 no.2:18-19
'62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Otdel inzhenernykh sooruzheniy sluzhby puti Ashkhabadskoy
dorogi.

(Amu-Darya—Shore protection)

POPOV, G.N.; NIFONTOV, B.I.; LOBANOV, D.P.; KULIKOV, A.V.;
KALYUZHNIAYA, T.P., red.

[Characteristics of the development of radioactive ore
deposits] Osobennosti razrabotki mestorozhdenii radio-
aktivnykh rud. Moskva, Atomizdat, 1964. 218 p.
(MIRA 17:6)

KULIKOV, A. V.

KULIKOV, A. V. -- "Technicoeconomical Investigation of Single Phase Mining of Thick Steeply Dipping Deposits With the Mass Forced Cutting of Ore."
Sub 12 Jan 52, Moscow Inst of Nonferrous Metals and Gold named M. I. Kalinin.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva, January-December 1952

POLYAKOV, R. M., KULIKOV, A. V.

Leninogorsk-Mining Engineering

Work of combined crews at the Leninogorsk combine. Gor zhur. no. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October, 1952 ~~1953~~, Unclassified.

KULIKOV, A.V.; KOP'YEV, V.Ya.; PRITYKIN, M.I.; PLATONOV, V.I.; FILIMONOV, N.I.

Adopting practices of the Zolotukhino mine innovators. Gor.zhmr. no.2:
15-19 F'55.

(MLRA 8:7)

(Zolotukhino--Mine management)

IOFIN, Stanislav Leonidovich; KULIKOV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; KULIKOV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; POLISHCHUK, Arkhangel'yevich; PROKOP'YEV, Ye.P., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; retsentsent; REVAZOV, A.A., gorany inzhener, retsentsent; RYCHIK, F.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; PARTSEVSKIY, V.N., redaktor izdatel'stva; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Forced roof caving] Prinuditel'noe etazhnoe obrushenie. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1957. 34 p. (MLRA 10:7)
(Mining engineering)

AUTHORS: Azimov, R.Sh., Golomolzin, A.I. and Kulikov, A.V., Mining Engineers SOV/127-58-12-5/26

TITLE: The Selection of Variants of Chamber Systems of Mining With Breaking of the Ore by Deep Blast Holes (Vybor variantov kamernykh sistem razrabotki s otboykoy rudy glubokimi skvazhinami)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 12, pp 19 - 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Different variants of chamber-level or sublevel drift systems could be adapted in mines of the same mining and geological conditions. At present the system of sublevel drifts or cross-drifts with ore blasting by fan-like series of blast holes from single or twin sublevel drifts, is most widely used abroad and in the Soviet Union. The authors built a table (table 1) in which technical and economic indicators for different variants of chamber-level and sublevel drift systems were given according to Soviet and foreign data. Special experiments made with all these variants in a Soviet mine showed the expediency of the system of sublevel drifts or cross drifts with ore blasting by fan-like series of blast holes, either from a single or

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SOV/127-58-12-5/26
The Selection of Variants of Chamber Systems of Mining With Breaking of
the Ore by Deep Blast Holes

twin sublevel drifts. The single sublevel drifts or cross drifts were used when the ore deposits were not important by their thickness and commercial value, and the chambers were small. The twin sublevel drifts were mainly used when the ore layers were of a larger magnitude and the chambers were wider. The level chamber system was used for the mining of isolated resistant ore-bodies, or on the sides of the deposit where the strength of the pillars was not so important. There are 2 tables and 2 graphs.

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30(4)

SOV/127-59-4-23/27

AUTHORS: Kulikov, A.V., Kulikov, V.V. and Abramov, V.F.,
Candidates of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: M.A. Al'tshuler, The Underground Mining of Large
Deposits of Hard Ores. (M.A. Al'tshuler, Podzemnaya
razrabotka moshchnykh zalezhey krepkikh rud.)

PERIODICAL: Gernyy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 4, pp 77-78 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is the review of the above book, published
by the Metallurgizdat in 1958.

Card 1/1

NIFONTOV, B.I.; KULIKOV, A.V.

Uranium mining methods in France. Gor.zhur, no.2:29-32 F '61.
(France—Uranium mines and mining) (MIRA 14:4)

UKRAINSKIY, M.A., st. nauchn. sotr.; MASKEVICH, M.M.; LODEYSHCHIKOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; SKOBEYEV, I.K., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; STAKHEYEV, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KULIKOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KULIKOVA, S.Ya., kand. geol.-minér. nauk; POKROVSKIY, L.A.; ALEKSANDROVA, N.N.; YELANSKIY, A.N., st. nauchn. sotr.; TROKSKAYA, Z.I.; BANDENOK, L.I., nauchn. sotr.; VERIGO, K.N.; TEMKO, V.P., red.

[Gold mining industry in capitalist countries; technical and economic survey] Zolotodobyvalushchaya promyshlennost' kapitalisticheskikh stran; tekhniko-ekonomicheskii obzor. Moskva, 1963. 337 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut informatsii i tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh issledovaniy tsvetnoy metallurgii.
2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut informatsii i tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh issledovaniy tsvetnoy metallurgii (for Ukrainskiy, Yelanskiy, Verigo).

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000927420006-1"

KUL. 1980. 1. 1.

Some results of modeling on infrasonic frequencies in the
inductive excitation of the primary field. Razved. geofiz.
no. 5:80-89 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

66188

~~9(2,3), 21(8)~~ 21.2300

SOV/146-59-2-8/23

AUTHORS:

Korovin, O.P., Kulikov, A.V., and Chernov, N.N.

TITLE:

Stabilization and Control of the Maximum γ -Radiation Energy of 100 meV Synchrotron

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 2, pp 47-51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In order to maintain stability of the maximum γ -radiation energy of a synchrotron, it is necessary that the discharge of electrons on the target take place at one and the same value of magnetic field in the clearance of the accelerator magnet. To this end, it is sufficient to switch out the high-frequency resonator tension in each acceleration cycle, at one and the same value of magnetic field on the equilibrium orbit. On the synchrotron LFTI, the moment of switching off is connected with the magnetic field. In the air clearances of the magnetic circuit (Fig 1), when the accelerator feed current passes, a magnetic field appears, similar, by the time dependence, to the field in the accelerator clearance. For this 4

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Stabilization and Control of the Maximum γ -Radiation Energy of
100 meV Synchrotron

purpose, the ampereturns are selected so that the induction in the core have the same value, as in the accelerator core. Thus, the possibility for changing the magnetic field "zero" level is created, by using the small magnetic current of the central core; this change is noted by a permalloy transducer. There were two of such magnetic circuits made, by means of which, connection of the high-frequency generator switching on and off moments with the accelerator magnetic field was realized. The components of the circuit were: Iron Sh-50; set thickness - 15 mm; thickness of each plate - 0.3 mm; coil L_1 - 3+3 turns; coil L_2 - 10,000 turns; leads, respectively, $S = 20 \text{ mm}^2$ and $PE = 0.1$. For the magnetic field "zero" transducer, a permalloy tape 0.08 mm thick and 0.5 mm wide was used. Layout of the auxiliary magnetic circuit is shown in Fig 1; magnetic circuit L_2 is fed from the current stabilizer with a stabilization coefficient 0.05%. In order to

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Stabilization and Control of the Maximum
100 meV Synchrotron

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-Radiation Energy of

increase the stability of maximum energy radiation, a design for stabilization of tension on the accelerator magnet has been worked out; this permitted a further increase in the constancy of energy. Research has disclosed that the maximum γ -radiation energy of synchrotrons, when one and the same current passes through the auxiliary magnetic circuit, varies even over long periods of time (of a monthly order), not more than by 0.8%. Recommended by the Vtoraya mezhvuzovskaya konferentsiya po elektronnyim uskoritelyam (2nd Inter-Vuz Conference on Electronic Accelerators). There are 2 graphs, 2 diagrams and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN SSSR
(Leningrad Physico-Technical Institute AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 30, 1958

Card 3/3

KULIKOV, A.V.; MIKHEYEV, G.F.; CHERNOV, N.N.

Letter to the editor. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. 3 no.3:123-125
'60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Betatron)

88567

S/020/61/136/001/014/037
B019/B056

21.2300 (2217, 2417, 1033)

AUTHORS: Kulikov, A. V., Chizhov, V. P., and Yavor, I. P.

TITLE: A Method of Investigating Complex Nuclear Reactions

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1961, Vol. 136, No. 1, pp. 77-80

TEXT: An apparatus is described, which is intended for the study of accelerated charged particles. The principle elements of this apparatus, which is intended to be used in experiments made on the synchrotron of the Institute of Physics and Technology of the AS USSR, are a cloud chamber, a scintillation telescope, and an electronic circuit, which connects the apparatus described with the synchrotron. In Fig. 1 the cloud chamber, on which very high demands are made, are shown in form of a scheme. For the photographing of the tracks in the cloud chamber, two miniature lighting fixtures are provided. The cloud chamber controls three identical scintillation counters, each of which consists of two counters in coincidence, one NaI(Tl)-crystal, and one photomultiplier. The pulse height in the first counter is approximately proportional to the specific ionization loss of the recorded particle, the pulse height of the second counter

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A Method of Investigating Complex Nuclear
Reactions

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S/020/61/136/001/014/037
B019/B056

is approximately proportional to the particle energy. In this manner, energy and mass of the recorded particles are determined. The identification of particles has already been described in an earlier paper (Ref. 5). The question was studied under what conditions the background of light particles may be reduced to a minimum. A test of this apparatus showed that it is especially suited for investigating reaction modes (γ, pn), (γ, dn), ($\gamma, 2p$), (γ, dp) etc. The authors thank Professor A. P. Komar for his advice and interest. There are 4 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet and 1 US. X

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics and Technology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: July 19, 1960, by B. P. Konstantinov, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1960

Legend to Fig. 1: Cloud chamber: 1) Upper glass window. 2) Lateral glass wall. 3) Grid. 4) Velvet. 5) Rubber diaphragm. 6) Basis net. 7) Basal

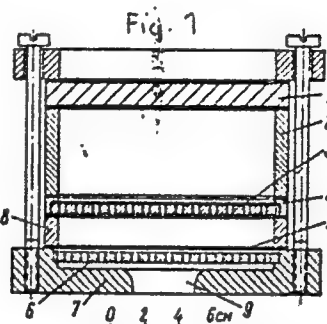
Card 2/4

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S/020/61/136/001/014/037
B019/B056

plate. 8) Ring. 9) Outlet opening.

Legend to Fig. 2: Block diagram of the device: 1) Amplifier. 2) Mixer. 3) Paraphase amplifier. 4) Double-beam oscilloscope. 5) Limiter. 6) Summator. 8) and 9) Discriminators. 10) Coincidence circuit. 11) Mixer. 12) Blocking circuit. 13) Control system of the cloud chamber clearing field. 14) Control system of accelerator intensity. 15) Trigger. 16) Valve control. 17) Control for auxiliary devices.



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S/120/62/000/003/015/048
E032/E114

AUTHORS: Kulikov, A.V., and Volkov, Yu.M.

TITLE: Stabilization of the amplification coefficient of
a scintillation counter

PERIODICAL: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.3, 1962, 73-74

TEXT: A description is given of an electronic device for stabilizing the amplification coefficient by sampling the position of the maximum in the amplitude distribution of pulses from an auxiliary radioactive source. The main element is a single-channel kicksorter. The lower discriminator is periodically displaced by a given amount at constant channel width. The count rate to the left and to the right of the maximum is recorded and then transformed so that the output voltage is proportional to the difference between the two counting rates. A peak of 50-100 pulses/sec is sufficient and the stabilization coefficient is not less than 200. The corresponding resolution of the scintillation counter is better than 20% at mean output pulse amplitudes between 10 and 70 V. A similar device has been described by H. de Waard (Nucleonics, 13, 1955, 7).
Card 1/2 /

33994

S/056/62/042/001/008/048

B125/B108

24.6600

AUTHORS: Volkov, Yu. M., Kulikov, A. V., Chizhov, V. P.

TITLE: Excitation functions for (γ, d) and (γ, p) reactions on B^{10} and Be^9 nuclei

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42, no. 1, 1962, 61 - 64

TEXT: Photodeuterons with more than 15 Mev emitted through 90° during photodisintegration of B^{10} and Be^9 nuclei are studied with a method described before (V. P. Chizhov, ZhETF, 38, 809, 1960). The cross section of the $B^{10}(\gamma, d)$ reaction, like that of $Li^6(\gamma, d)$, has a considerable magnitude only for quantum energies $> d_1$. d_1 is the sum of threshold energy

d of the (γ, d) reaction and of the binding energy of the loosest nucleon in the residual nucleus. The cross sections of these reactions increase on further increase of the γ -quantum energies to 90 Mev. The excitation function of $B^{10}(\gamma, d)$ with emission of deuterons of more than 22 Mev has a similar form. The cross section of the $B^{10}(\gamma, d)$ reaction, which is very Card 1/53

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S/056/62/042/001/008/048
B125/B108

Excitation functions for...

small between d and d_1 , may also be explained by forbidden transitions of the type E1 with $\Delta T = 0$. The character of the $\text{Li}^6(\gamma, d)$ reaction is not due to any individual characteristics of the Li^6 nuclear structure. The (γ, d) cross section is considerable only when the gamma energies are higher than the reaction threshold by approximately the binding energy of the nucleon in the residual nucleus. The excitation probabilities of the $\text{B}^{10}(\gamma, p)$ and $\text{Be}^9(\gamma, p)$ reactions uniformly increase with the gamma energy from the threshold and reach a maximum at energies of 20 - 25 Mev above the threshold. The transitions with formation of highly excited states of the Be^9 nucleus, or the quasideuteron mechanism of γ -quantum absorption largely contribute to the excitation of the $\text{B}^{10}(\gamma, p)$ reaction. Professor A. P. Komar and G. M. Shklyarevskiy are thanked for discussions and the synchrotron team for assisting in the experiments. There are 3 figures and 4 references: 2 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: M. Gell-Mann, V. Telegdi. Phys. Rev., 91, 169, 1953; F. Ajzenberg-Selove, T. Lauritsen. Nucl. Phys., 11, 1, 1959.

Card 2/5₂

33994

Excitation functions for...

S/056/62/042/001/008/048
B125/B108

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk
SSSR (Leningrad Physicotechnical Institute of the Academy
of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 21, 1961

Fig. 2. Reaction cross sections.

Legend: (a) Cross sections of $B^{10}(\gamma, d)$ and $B^{10}(\gamma, p)$ relevant to one
effective quantum; (b) excitation functions of these reactions for
particles with energies > 15 Mev; (1) $cm^2/0.4\pi sterad$.

Fig. 3. As Fig. 2, but for $Be^9(\gamma, d)$ and (γ, p) .

Card 3/8₃

KULIKOV, A.V.; VOLKOV, Yu.M.

Stabilization of the amplification factor of a scintillation counter.
Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 7 no.3:73-74 My-Je '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN SSSR.
(Scintillation counters)

S/056/62/043/005/015/058
B102/B104

AUTHORS: Komar, A. P., Kulikov, A. V., Chizhov, V. P., Yavor, I. P.,
Volkov, Yu. M.

TITLE: Emission of fast deuterons in the photodisintegration of O^{16}

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43,
no. 5(11), 1962, 1657-1659

TEXT: Chizhov et al. (Nucl. Phys. 34, 562, 1962) have found that the deuteron yield from (γ, d) reactions with Li^6 , Be^9 , $B^{10,11}$ and Cu can be observed only when E_γ exceeds the kinematic threshold of the reaction by about the nucleon binding energy. This result was now verified and it was determined which particles accompany the photodeuterons. The authors used a cloud chamber filled with $He + O_2$ and scintillation counter telescopes in their experiments on the photodisintegration of O^{16} induced by $E_{\gamma max} = 90$ Mev. Deuterons with $E_d / 11$ Mev were recorded by the telescopes (accuracy of E_d measurement: $\pm 5\%$) and the energies of the recoil nuclei

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Emission of fast deuterons in the ...

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B102/B104

were determined from their tracks. For the N^{15} nuclei produced in $O^{16}(\gamma, p)N^{15}$ the range - energy curves were determined. Among the stereophotographs of 27 photodeuterons with E_d between 11 and 40 Mev there was none that could be attributed to an $O^{16}(\gamma, d)N^{14}$ reaction. With yields of 41% each, the reactions were of type (γ, dp) and (γ, dn) with thresholds of 28.25 and 31.2 Mev, respectively. The remaining reactions (18%) were multipronged stars with at least two particles besides the deuteron. If the (γ, dp) and (γ, dn) reactions are assumed to occur in two stages (emission of p and n after d) the excitation energy of the compound nucleus N^{14} can be estimated. When the low probability of $O^{16}(\gamma, d)N^{14}$ is taken into account, the first excited level of N^{14} ($0^+, T=1$) is obtained as 2.31 Mev. The emission directions of the deuterons and the accompanying nucleons are correlated: in most cases p and n were emitted oppositely to d. Such a correlation exists only for nucleons with more than 2 Mev. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

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Emission of fast deuterons in the ...

S/056/62/043/005/015/058
B102/B104

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe Akademii
nauk SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe
of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 29, 1962

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4031193

S/0056/64/046/004/1488/1490

AUTHOR: Danisov, V. P.; Kulikov, A. V.; Kul'chitskiy, L. A.

TITLE: Cross section of the reaction C-13 (Gamma, p) B-12

SOURCE: Zh. eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 46, no. 4, 1964, 1488-1490

TOPIC TAGS: gamma proton reaction, integral cross section, differential cross section, emission spectrum, carbon, boron

ABSTRACT: The yield of the reaction $C^{13}(\gamma, p)B^{12}$ was determined from the γ activity of the residual nucleus B^{12} ; this activity was registered in the intervals between pulses of the synchrotron γ -quantum beam. The target and detector used were stilbene crystals. The integral and differential cross sections were obtained by processing the yield curve by the Penfold and Leiss method. The differential cross section curve differs greatly from the similar curve obtained by B. C. Cook (Phys. Rev. v. 106, 300, 1957). However, a great similarity exists between the present result and the differential cross section for the reaction $C^{12}(\gamma, p)B^{11}$, obtained from the spectrum of the protons from the disintegration of C^{12} by Dodge and Barber (Phys. Rev. v. 127, 1746, 1962). The peaks of the (γ, p) reaction on C^{13} occur at approximately the same energies as those of the C^{12} , but

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ACCESSION NR: AP4031183

with a shift of approximately 1 MeV towards the higher energies. A comparison of the results with the theoretical calculations shows that the values of the energies of the main transitions are in good agreement with the peak energies obtained in the present experiment. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe Akademii nauk SSSR
(Physicotechnical Institute Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 23Oct63

DATE ACQ: 07May64

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SUB CODE: NP

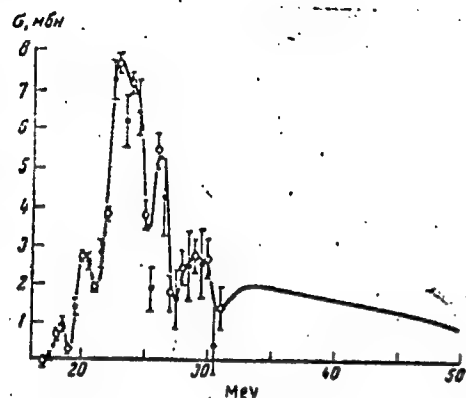
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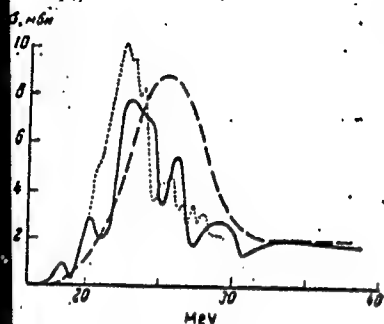
ENCLOSURE: 01



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ACCESSION NR: AP4031183

ENCLOSURE: 02



Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4031188

S/0056/64/046/004/1497/1499

AUTHORS: Bazhanov, Ye. B.; Komar, A. P.; Kulikov, A. V.

TITLE: Photoneutrons from Li-6 and Co-59

SOURCE: Zh. eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 46, no. 4, 1964, 1497-1499

TOPIC TAGS: lithium-6, cobalt-59, photoneutron, photoneutron reaction cross section, integral cross section, giant resonance splitting, hydrodynamic theory

ABSTRACT: The cross section of the photoneutron reactions on Li⁶ and Co⁵⁹ were investigated in the synchrotron of FTI im. A. S. Ioffe AN SSSR, using a technique where slowed down neutrons were registered by BF₃ counters. The data obtained confirm the presence of a broad resonance in the energy range 7--17 MeV, a considerable dip at 17--19 MeV, and a rise above 19 MeV. The data indicate the presence of two

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ACCESSION NR: AP4031188

additional maxima at 20--24 and 26--30 MeV, which were not indicated in the recent investigation by Costa et al. (Phys. Lett. v. 4, 308, 1963). The results indicate that the Li^6 has high polarizability and the theoretical calculations of J. S. Levinger (Phys. Rev. v. 107, 554, 1957) do not apply to light nuclei. In the case of Co^{59} the results are in good agreement with the predictions of the hydrodynamic model of Okamoto and Danos. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe Akademii nauk SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 21Nov63

DATE ACQ: 07May64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: NP

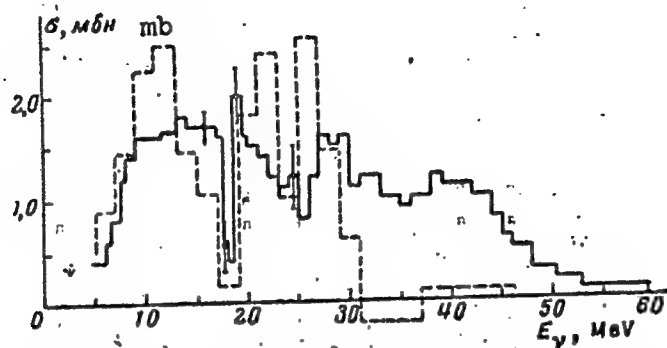
NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 003

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ACCESSION NR: AP4031188

ENCLOSURE: 01

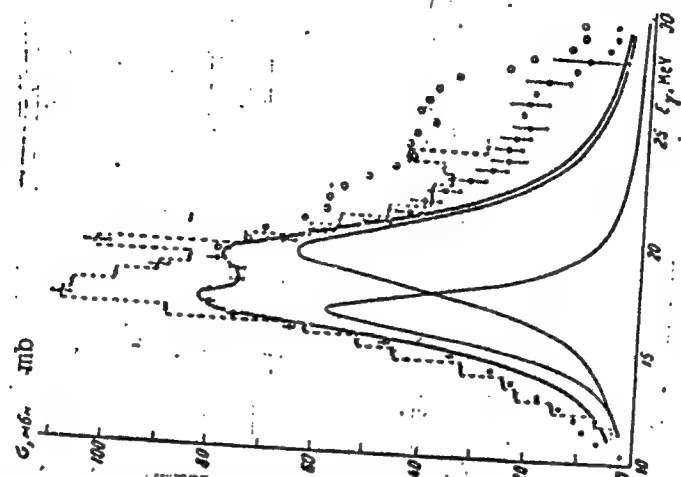


Dependence of the cross section of photoneutron reactions on the energy of the γ quanta for Li^6 . The errors indicated are statistical.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4031188

ENCLOSURE: 02



Dependence of the cross section of photoneutron reactions on the energy of γ quanta for Co^{59} . The errors indicated are statistical. Light circles - cross section prior to correction for multiplicity of the neutrons.

Card 4/4

NIFONTOV, B.I.; PROTOPOPOV, D.D.; SITNIKOV, I.Ye.; KULIKOV, A.V.;
MEL'NIKOVA, A.I., red.

[Underground nuclear explosions; problems affecting industrial nuclear explosions] Podzemnye iadernye vzryvy; problemy promyshlennykh iadernykh vzryvov. Moskva, Atomizdat, 1965. 159 p. (MIRA 18:6)

£ 3132-66 EWT(m)/EWA(h)

AM5020104

BOOK EXPLOITATION

Nifontov, B. I.; Protopopov, D. D.; Sitnikov, I. YE.; Kulikov, A. V.

26 UR/
8+1

Underground nuclear explosions: problems concerning industrial application of nuclear blasts (Podzemnyye yadernyye vzryvy; problemy promyshlennyykh yadernyykh vzryvov) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965. 157 p. illus., biblio. 2600 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: underground explosion, atomic energy, nuclear blast effect, nuclear debris, industrial nuclear application, nonmilitary nuclear application

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for a wide circle of engineering and technical workers. The authors compile and classify data on experimental underground nuclear explosions in the USA, in the period 1951-1962. Information on projects for the application of underground explosions for industrial purposes is also given. The authors express their gratitude to Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, M.A. Sadovskiy for valuable advice given them at the time the book was written. The authors are grateful also to Z. I. Yefimova, who helped in the preparation of the manuscript.

Card 1/3

L 3132-66

AM5020104

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AM5020104

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SUB CODE: NP

SUBMITTED: 11Mar65

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 089

Card 3/3

L 4014-15 001(2)

ACC NR: AP6030184

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/167/006/1263/1265

AUTHOR: Bazhanov, Ye. B.; Komar, A. P. (Academician An UkrSSR); Kulikov, A. V.; Ogurtsov, V. I.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe, AN SSSR (Fiziko-tekhicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Cross section of Ca sup 40 photoneutron reactions ¹⁹

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 167, no. 6, 1966, 1263-1265

TOPIC TAGS: photoneutron, neutron reaction, radiation spectrum, neutron cross section

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed on the synchrotron of the Physics-Engineering Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe, USSR Academy of Sciences, regarding the summary cross section of photoneutron reactions on the Ca⁴⁰ nucleus from the threshold of γn reactions (15.62 Mev) to 50 Mev. The authors measured the yield of photoneutrons vs. maximal γ -radiation retardation spectrum energy $E_{\gamma max}$ with a recording interval of 1 Mev. The results are presented graphically. The curve of the photoneutron reaction cross sections in the Ca⁴⁰ nucleus has, in addition to a gigantic resonance at slightly below 22 Mev, maximums in the energy level areas of 22.5-24.0 Mev and 26-28 Mev. There may be also a wide max at around 33 Mev. Both the 22.5-24.0 and 26-28 Mev peaks are above the (γn) reaction threshold and may possibly correspond to this reaction. The 26-28 Mev max has not been noted earlier in studies of the γn reaction. The results of other experimental and theoretical works in the area are mentioned briefly. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [JPRS: 36,364]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 15Dec65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 015

Card 1/1 *0012P*

UDC: 539.272.3

0718 1025

10100-67 INT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6029899

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0062/0062

INVENTORS: Alekseyev, A. M.; Bezruk, I. A.; Bulanov, N. A.; Shchukin, S. N.; Klyuchkin, V. N.; Kulikov, A. V.; Melikadze, S. Yo.; Chinareva, O. M.; Yemel'yanov, A. M.; Mangirova, G. S.; Rozin, G. I. M.; Boltalin, A. P.; Zlatkovich, L. A.; Iova, G. M.; Sokolova, E. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Geoelectric prospecting device. Class 21, No. 184361 [announced by All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Prospecting Methods (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki)]

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 62

TOPIC TAGS: prospecting, geologic instrument

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a geoelectric prospecting device containing a dc generator, a master oscillator, a thyatron bridge commutator, a reference phase synchropulse shaper unit, a radio station, and a measuring laboratory. The laboratory contains an electromagnetic field receiver, a calibration unit, a selective amplifier, a radio station, a synchropulse shaper unit, an electronic oscillograph, a recorder, a time setting unit, and a detector voltmeter. For generalized utilization of the device in the VP, MPP, and INFAZ methods, to increase the accuracy of measuring the phase angles in the infrasonic frequency range, and to increase the noise

Card 1/2

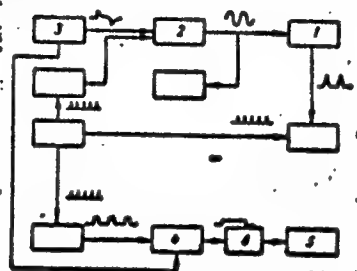
UDC: 550.837

L 10306-67

ACC NR: AP6029899

protection when measuring pulsed signals, a phase marker in the form of a diode regenerative comparator is placed in the measuring laboratory. The comparator is connected to the output of the selective amplifier. An input signal divider connected to the input of the selective amplifier is used in the calibration unit. A dc amplifier operating in the electrometric mode is connected between the register and recorder (see Fig. 1).

Fig. 1. 1 - phase marker; 2 - selective amplifier; 3 - calibration unit; 4 - register; 5 - recorder; 6 - dc amplifier



Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 09/08/ SUBM DATE: 30Jun64

Cord 2/2

KULIKOV, A.V.

Determining the optimal strength of concrete prepared of keramzit gravel
of the Yumalakskiy Plant. Sbor.nauch.trud.TashNIIS no.5:111-115 '63.
(MIRA 18:1)

KULIKOV, A.Yo.; BORZENKO, V.A.; POKHODENKO, N.T.

Homogram for calculating hydraulically relieved end packing.
Mash. i nef. obor. no.6:38-39 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti, Ufa.

SUKHORUKOV, B.I.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, A.I.; ZIL'BERMAN, Ye.N.;
KULIKOV, A.Ye.; GANINA, V.I. (Dzerzhinsk)

Spectroscopic study of the molecular structure of amide
hydrochlorides. Zhur. fiz. khim. 35 no.7:1600-1605 J1 '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Amides—Spectra)

KULIKOV, A.Ye., podpolkovnik med.sluzhby

Metallic variant of a Dieterich splint. Voen.-med.zhur. no.8:86-87
Ag '56 (MIRA 12:1)

(SPLINTS (SURGERY))

KULIKOV, S.A.

PLOTNIK, M., inzhener; KULIKOV, B., inzhener.

Safety measures in cutting electric wires. Pozh.delo 3 No.6:22
Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)

(Electric wiring--Safety measures)

PAVLOV, P.P.; ANTONOV, N.M.; KULIKOV, B.A.; PLOTKIN, M.Z.; KHOVANOVA, A.M.;
SELINA, V.G.

Using fine water spray for extinguishing petroleum product fires.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 1 no.9:85-88 ' 58.

(MIRA 11:12)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut imeni M. Azizbekova
i Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut protivopozharnoy
oborony.

(Petroleum industry--Fires and fire prevention)

SOV-90-58-10-1/9

AUTHORS: Pavlov, P.P., Kulikov, B.A., Ruvimskiy, V.A., Vol'pe, C.M.

TITLE: The Determination of the Permissible Current Load of a Single Strand of KTO-4 Logging Cable (Opredeleniye dopustimoy tokovoy nagruzki odinarnoy zhily karotazhnogo kabelya KTO-4)

PERIODICAL: Energeticheskiy byulleten', 1958, Nr 10, pp 1 - 3 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors state that at the present time, old KTO-4 cable, unsuitable for logging, is being used in the oil industry for the illumination of borings. The Baku laboratory of TsNIPO and the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Safety Measures in the Oil Industry (VNIITB) have carried out an experiment to find the permissible current load of a single strand of KTO-4 logging cable, under a surrounding temperature of 35° C, and the maximum permissible temperature for the heat-resistant rubber insulation of the strand, according to the catalogue 65° C. The experiment was carried out on a section of an insulated strand 1.5 meters long, placed in a thermostat where the temperature was 35°. The current was fed to the strand from the lower side of a 220/12 volt transformer with a capacity of 300 watts, which was supplied from a 220 volt network. With the temperature

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SOV-90-58-10-1/9

The Determination of the Permissible Current Load of a Single Strand of KTO-4 Logging Cable

in the thermostat at 35°, the current flowing through the cable was found to be 25.5 amps when the temperature in the steel strand of the cable was 65°. Separate insulated strands of KTO-4 logging cable can therefore be used for lighting purposes providing the current load does not exceed 25 amps and the voltage is not over 220 v. The authors then give a formula for calculating the maximum length of strand which can be used. Besides the conclusions given above, the authors finally give the following: 1) the safety devices on the line should not be set higher than 25 amps; 2) KTO-4 cable cannot be used for feeding lighting or power loads either as a complete cable or in separate strands; 3) when the strands are used in external wiring they should be fastened to porcelain insulators; 4) the strands can only be used in lighting systems if the colored layer of rubberized linen is left on the rubber insulation. There is one diagram.

1. Electric cables--Electrical properties 2. Electric cables
--Insulation

Card 2/2

NANAZIASHVILI, B.S., inzh.; PLYUSHCH, B.M., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk;
SARKISYAN, V.O., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; KULIKOV, B.A., inzh.

Servo system with a photoelectric converter. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
energ. 2 no.10:34-39 0 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut
nefti i khimii imeni M. Azizbekova. Predstavlena kafedroy elektro-
privoda, elektricheskikh mashin i elektrooborudovaniya prompredpriyatiy.
(Servomechanisms)

69197

16.45000/000/01/017/019

E073/E135

16.45000
AUTHORS: Nanziashvili, B.S., Assistant; Plyushch, B.M.,
Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent; Sarkisyan, V.O.,
Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent; and
Kulikov, B.A., Lecturer

16.45000
Sensor with Photoelectric Equipment for Isodrome
Regulation

16.45000
L: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,
Elektromekhanika, 1960, Nr 1, pp 139-142 (USSR)

16.45000
Introduction of an isodrome into a system of astatic
regulation gives the system stability and reduces the
duration of the transient processes. (Note: an
isodrome regulator is defined elsewhere as a variant of
an indirect automatic control with a feedback which
maintains a given regime with a very low degree of
residual nonuniformity or entirely without such a
nonuniformity.) At the Chair for Electric Drives,
Azerbaydzhan Institute of Oil and Chemistry imeni
Azizbekov (Kafedra elektroprivoda, Azerbaydzhanskiy
institut nefti i khimii imeni Azizbekova) a photoelectric

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S/144/60/000/01/017/019

E073/E135

Sensor with Photoelectric Equipment for Isodrome Regulation

integrator was developed which permits obtaining in a simple manner isodrome regulation and to vary as desired the intensity of the regulating effect in proportion to an unbalance signal. In this arrangement there is no flexible feedback and the system remains a single circuit one. The photoelectric integrator has a directional effect (see Fig 1a); it integrates the unbalance signal, which is fed in in the form of a light flux, much more accurately and over a longer period than RC circuits; it does not require amplification of the output voltage, and permits obtaining isodrome regulation in a very simple manner. The principle of this photoelectric integrator was utilised for building a photoelectric pressure sensor consisting of a hydrostatic pressure gauge, which is illuminated by an incandescent lamp (Fig 2); the amount of light hitting each of two photocells depends on the mercury level in the branches of the U-shaped glass tube. This photoelectric pressure sensor unifies the differential metering devices and a proportional transducer, which, in the case of low input signals, has a limited output signal which is then

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Sensor with Photoelectric Equipment for Isodrome Regulation

accurately summed. Fig 1b shows the circuit of a transducer of a.c. current into light signals of variable brightness; although the dependence of the light flux on the magnitude of the input voltage is not linear this transducer can be used in servosystems which contain external feedback. The here described integrator can be used in automatic control systems as well as in simulation systems with comparatively long time constants.

There are 2 figures, 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektroprivoda, elektricheskikh mashin i elektrooborudovaniya promyshlennykh predpriyatiy, Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut
(Chair for Electric Drives, Electrical Machinery and Electrical Equipment of Industrial Undertakings, Azerbaydzhan Industrial Institute)

May 9, 1959

KULIKOV, B.F.

Find of tetrahedrite in sulfide-magnetite ores of the Kachar
deposit. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 88 no.6:723-724 '59.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Kafedra mineralogii Leningradskogo gornogo instituta.
(Kachar region--Tetrahedrite)

KULIKOV, B.F.

Internal structure of pyrite grains of the Kachar iron ore
deposit. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 3 no.7:59-68
Jl '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut.
(Kachar region (Kazakhstan)--Pyrite crystals)

KULIKOV, B.F.; MOXIYEVSKIY, V.A.

Cleaved pyrite crystals in ores of the Kachar magnetite deposit in
Kustanay Province. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 89 no.3:328-332 '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

(Kustanay Province--Pyrite crystals)

KULIKOV, B. F.

Cand Geol-Min Sci - (diss) "Sulfide mineralization of the Kacharskiy Iron Ore Deposits in Kustanayskaya Oblast." Leningrad, 1961. 16 pp; (Leningrad Order of Lenin State Univ imeni A. A. Zhdanov); 180 copies; price not given; (KL, 7-61 sup, 225)

SHAPOVALOV, L.L., inzh.; KULIKOV, B.N., arhitekt

Design of a new type of dressing plant for dressing magnetites.
Prom. stroi. 41 no.10:10-14 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu
promyshlennogo stroitel'stva.

DOBRETISOV, V.N.; arkhitekt; KULIKOV, B.N., arkhitekt

Installing machinery units in open yards. Prom. stroi. 37
no.7:22-26 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Leningradskiy Promstroyproekt.
(Chemical industries--Equipment and supplies)
(Petroleum industry--Equipment and supplies)

IVANOV, Ya.A.; KULIKOV, B.N.,

Reaction of different varieties and subvarieties of wheat and barley
to irradiation with Co^{60} . TSitologiya 2 no.6:736-739 N-D '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Otdel selektsii Kirgizskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
zemledeliya, Frunze.

(PLANTS, EFFECT OF GAMMA RAYS ON)

(CHROMOSOMES)

KULIKOV, B.N.

Effect of irradiation by C^{60} as dependent on the growing conditions and storage time of seeds and the influence of radiation on the productivity of the offspring. Radiobiologiya 1 no.6:963-965 '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Kirgizskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya, Frunze.

(PLANTS, EFFECT OF X RAYS ON)

KULIKOV, B.P.

Improve the training of cadres for the new types of traction. Elek.
tepl. tiaga no.6:36 Je '57. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Nachal'nik otdeleniya tekhnicheskoy shkoly mashinistov lokomotivov,
stantsiya Chelyabinsk, Yuzhno-Ural'skaya doroga.
(Locomotives) (Technical education)

KULIKOV, B.P.

Regeneration serves to economize electric power. Elek, i topl.
tiaga 4 no.5:26-27 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Nachal'nik dinamometricheskogo vagona Yuzhno-Ural'skoy
dorogi, Chelyabinsk.
(Electric locomotives)

KULIKOV, Boris Stepanovich; SHAVARINA, N., red.; YURGANOVA, M., tekhn. red.

[New construction projects of Chita Province] Novostroiki Chitinskoj oblasti. Chita, Chitinskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 73 p.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Chita Province--Construction industry)

(Chita Province--Industries)

KULIKOV, B.S.

Materials on the influence of some climatic characteristics of
Transbaikalia on the industries of Chita. Uch.zap.Chit.gos.ped.inst.
no.8:49-56 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

KHILIKOV, B. V.

KHILIKOV, B. V. -- "Theoretical and Experimental Investigation of Paper-Feeding Units in Rotary Printing Presses and the Development of Methods for Their Calculation." Sub 16 Jun 52, Moscow Polygraphic Inst. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva, January-December 1952

KULIKOV, D.

Radiators for cattle barns. Pozh.delo 8 no.3:12-13 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya pozharney okhrany, Krasnoyarsk.
(Krasnoyarsk Territory--Barns--Heating and ventilation)
(Farm buildings--Fires and fire prevention)

KULIKOV, D.

Milk products section. Sov. org. 35 no.5:12-14 My '62.

(MIRA 15:5)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Upravleniya prodovol'stvennymi
tovarami.

(Dairy industry)

KULIKOV, D.; YERMAKOV, V.

Use of tanks in fire extinction. Pozh.delo 9 no.10:18-19 0 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

GUZ, R.; MONAKHOV, A.; OVSYANNIKOV, A.; ALKONIS, Ya.; KULIKOV, D.;
KRUGLIKOV, M.; MALIK, V.

Chief goods manager of a trading enterprise. Sov.torg. no.6:
50-53 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1.Glavnyy tovaroved torga Lengalantereya, Leningrad (for Guz).
2.Glavnyy tovaroved Moskhlebtorga, Moskva (for Monakhov).
3.Glavnyy tovaroved Gor'kovskogo gorodskogo Tekstil'shveytorga,
g. Gor'kiy (for Ovsyannikov). 4.Upravlyayushchiy latviyskoy kontorey
"Glavonkaleya", Riga (for Alkonis). 5.Zamestitel' nachal'nika
Upravleniya trgovli prodovol'stvennymi tovarami, Moskva (for
Kulikov). 6.Nachal'nik planovogo otzela Tservogo Novosibirskogo
Raspishchotorga, g. Novosibirsk (for Kruglikov). 7.Direktor
Tsentral'nogo prodovol'stvennogo sklada Moskovskogo raspishchotorga,
Leningrad (for Malik).

(Commerce)

KULIKOV, D.; KOMARKOV, V.

Carbolite and its properties. Pozh.delo 6:8 Nr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya pozharney okhrany Krasnoyarskogo kray-ispolkoma (for Kulikov).
 2. Nachal'nik Novosibirskoy pozharno-ispytatel'noy stantsii (for Komarkov).
- (Phenol condensation products)

KULIKOV, D.I.

Increasing the density of warp beaming. Tekst. prom. 20
no. 12:73-74 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Nachal'nik tsekha opytnykh rabot pri fabrike "Krasnaya
Talka" i Ivanovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekstil'nyy
institut.

(Weaving)

KULIKOV, D. K.

Stars - Observations

New method for the treatment of observations of Zinger star pairs. Biul. Inst. teor. astron. 4 no. 2 (55) (1947).

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952 ~~1953~~. Unclassified.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927420006-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927420006-1"

KULIKOV, D. K.

Tabulating Machines

Use of analytical calculating machines in multiplying trigonometric series.
Biul. Inst. teor. astron. 4 No. 6, 1949.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress. August 1952.

Unclassified.

KULIKOV, D. K.

Satellites - Jupiter

Calculation method of celestial mechanics as applied to the study of the motion of Jupiter's eighth satellite. Biul. Inst. teor. astron. 4 no. 7 (60), 1950.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952.
Unclassified.

KULIKOV, D. K.

Science

Zinger's theory of ephemerides of pairs, and a catalog of 500 pairs of stars of the FK3 system for 1950. 0 and 1970. O. Moskva, Izd-vo Adademii nauk SSSR, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1958 / Uncl.
52

V. V. Sakh and D. K. Kulikov

Determination of the End Orbit of The Comet 1925

Academy of Sci of the USSR, Inst. of Theoretical Astron.
Leningrad

Vol. 4, No. 9, 1951, pp. 431-457

From: Monthly list of Russian Accessions
December 1951, Vol. 4, No. 9, p. 22

RUSSIAN, S. A.

D.K. Kulikov

Formulas and tables for the differential corrections of the parabolic orbits

Acad. of Sci. of the USSR Inst. of Theoretical Astron. Leningrad

4, 9, 1951, 457-488

From Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Dec. 1951, Vol. 4, No. 9, p. 22

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927420006-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927420006-1"

1. KULIKOV, D. K.
2. USSR (600)
4. Satellites - Jupiter
7. Ephemeris of satellite Jupiter VIII. Astron. tsir. No. 130, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

KULIKOV, D. K.

Geodesy, Computational Techniques (4360)

Byull. Inst. Teoreticheskoy Astronomii AN SSSR, Vol 5, No. 8, 1953, pp 512-545

Kulikov, D. K.

Mechanization of Astronomical Computations

States that all computational work of the Academy of Sciences USSR is performed on electronic computers. Briefly describes the types of computers: perforator, tabulator, filing machine, reproducer, and multiplier. Gives two examples of astronomical computations on computers.

So: Moscow, "Referativnyy, Zhurnal -- Astronomiya i Geodeziya No. 7, 1954 W-31059

Abs. - W-31098, 26 Nov. 54

KULIKOV, D.

Presentation of observations of the eighth satellite of Jupiter. Astron. tsir.
no.137:2 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Institut Teoreticheskoy Astronomii. (Satellites--Jupiter)

KULIKOV, D. [K.]

Ephemeris of Jupiter's satellite VIII. Astron. tsir. no. 144:3-4 D '53.
(MIRA 7:6)

1. Institut teoreticheskoy astronomii AN SSSR.
(Satellites--Jupiter)

D'YAKONOV, V.F.; KULIKOV, D.K., redaktor; VOLCHOK, K.M., tekhnicheskii
redaktor

[Determining ship's position by the sun; with an investigation
of accuracy] Opredelenie mesta sudna po solntsu; s issledovaniem
tochnosti. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo vodnogo transporta, Leningrad-
skoe otd-nie, 1954. 173 p. (MIRA 7:10)
(Navigation)

KULIKOV, D.K.

Ephemerid of Jupiter's Satellite VIII for 1954-55. Astron.
tsir. no. 154:2 N '54, (MLRA 8:6)

1. Institut teoreticheskoy astronomii AN SSSR
(Satellites--Jupiter)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927420006-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000927420006-1"

KULIKOV, D.K.

Subtabulation of tables on analytic computers. Biul. Inst. teor.
astron. 6 no.3:192-201 '55. (MIRA 13:3)
(Astronomy--Tables, etc.)

RELEVANT, V. K.; TIMOFEEV, A. A. and SAVININ, Y. A.

"Automatics in Observer and Computer Techniques," a report presented at the Conference of Commission on Astronomical Instruments Construction of the Astronomical Council, AS USSR, 10-12 Feb 56.

Sum. No. 1047, 31 Aug 56

13

3(1)

AUTHOR: Kulikov, D.K.

SOV/33-36-2-18/27

TITLE: On Accounting for the Aberration of Planets

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal 1959, Vol 36, Nr 2, pp 340-347 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The usual methods of computing the apparent positions of planets do not provide the necessary precision of the ephemerides of the outer planets ($0.^{\circ}001$ in α and $0.^{\circ}01$ in δ). The author presents a system of formulas and rules which permits to calculate the aberration of planets with an exactness of $0.^{\circ}001 - 0.^{\circ}002$.

There are 1 figure, 2 tables and 10 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 3 American, 2 English, 1 German, and 1 Polish.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy astronomii Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Theoretical Astronomy of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1958

Card 1/1

ZHONGOLOVICH, I.D.; AMELIN, V.M.; KULIKOV, D.K., starshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik, otv.red.; BARKOVSKIY, I.V., red.izd-va; BLEYKH,
E.Yu., tekhn.red.

[Tables and nomograms for processing observations of artificial
earth satellites] Sbornik tablits i nomogramm dlia obrabotki
nabliudenii iskusstvennykh sputnikov Zemli. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.
nauk SSSR, 1960. 188 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Artificial satellites--Tracking)

KULIKOV, D.R.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

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Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut teoreticheskoy astronomii.

Astronomicheskiy yezhegodnik SSSR na 1962 g. (Astronomical Yearbook of the USSR for 1962) Moscow, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960. 647 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Institut teoreticheskoy astronomii Akademii nauk SSSR.

Resp. Ed.: M. F. Subbotin, Director of the Institute of Theoretical Astronomy of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for astronomers and geophysicists.

COVERAGE: The Astronomical Yearbook of the USSR for 1962 has been compiled in accordance with changes proposed by the International Astronomical Union to member organizations at its meeting in 1958. In addition to usual

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Astronomical Yearbook (Cont.)

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information on the Sun, Moon, Earth, and planets, the Yearbook contains the ephemerides of the lunar crater Moesting A, which until 1960 were published by the Berliner Astronomisches Jahrbuch, [Berlin Astronomical Yearbook], and whose regular publication has now been undertaken by the Institute of Theoretical Astronomy of the USSR at the request of the Union's Committee on Ephemerides. The solar, lunar, and planetary coordinates in the Yearbook are based on data supplied by the British Nautical Almanac as stipulated by the Astronomical Union. The material in the Yearbook was compiled and prepared by the following scientists: computation of ephemerides of the lunar crater Moesting A on high-speed computer BEMS at the Vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN SSSR (Computer Center AS USSR) - D. K. Kulikov; reduction of solar and lunar ephemerides - A. G. Mal'kova and G. A. Mazing; computation of nutation on high-speed computer BEMS - D. V. Zagrebin, O. M. Gromov and A. Ya. Faletova; computation of reduction values of visible positions of ten-day and near-polar stars - M. B. Zheleznyak and M. A. Fursenko; preparation of original data on visible positions of ten-day and near-polar stars -

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E. A. Mitrofanova (in charge), O. M. Gromova, G. A. Mazing, T. I. Mashinskaya, G. M. Poznyak, K. G. Shumikhina, and P. A. Gutkina; heliocentric coordinates of the large planets - O. M. Gromova, A. G. Mal'kova; reduction values (trigonometric system) - E. A. Mitrofanova, and K. G. Shumikhina; mean positions of stars - E. A. Mitrofanova, M. B. Zheleznyak, O. M. Gromova, K. G. Shumikhina, M. A. Fursenko; solar and lunar eclipses - E. A. Mitrofanova, M. A. Fursenko; planetary configurations - E. A. Mitrofanova, O. M. Gromova; ephemerides for physical solar observations - P. A. Gutkina, T. I. Mashinskaya; ephemerides for physical lunar observations - G. A. Mazing, P. A. Gutkina, K. G. Shumikhina; ephemerides of the illumination of the discs of Mercury and Venus - T. I. Mashinskaya, G. M. Poznyak; ephemerides for physical observations of Mars - G. M. Mazing, T. I. Mashinskaya; ephemerides for physical observations of Jupiter - T. I. Mashinskaya, E. A. Mitrofanova; Saturn's rings - G. A. Mazing, T. I. Mashinskaya; sunrise and sunset - A. I. Frolova; rising and setting of the moon - P. A. Gutkina and K. G. Shumikhina; altitudes and azimuths of the Polar Star - A. G. Mal'kova

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